BOMBAY COURIER.

VOL. XXVI.] SATURDAY, JUNE 15, 1816. [NUMBER 1242.

IT has been Resolved, that all Advertisements which appear under the Signature of the Secretary to Government, or of any other Officers of Government properly authorised to publish them in the BOMBAY COURIER, are meant, and must be deemed to convey official Notification of the Board's Orders and Regulations, in the same manner as if they were particularly specified to any Servant of the COMPANY, or others to whom such Orders and Resolutions have a Reference.

BOMBAY CASTLE, 21st SEPTEMBER, 1792. JOHN MORRIS, SECRETARY.

Government Advertisement.

GENERAL POST OFFICE,

NOTICE is hereby given, that a Packet is now open at this Office for the reception of Letters to be transmitted to England by the PRINCESS CHARLOTTE, Free Trader, Captain *John Lieshman*, which is expected to Sail on or about the 25th Instant.

T. FLOWER,
Post Master General.

Bombay, 13th June 1816.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN,

THAT the Hon'ble Company's CLARET of the importation of last year, is for Sale to the Public on indent, in half or six dozen Chests, at the following prices; to be paid for in ready money.

From the House of *Paxton & Majoribanks* at Rs. 24 *per Doz.*
From the House of *Barnes* and *Son* at - - - 18 *Do.*

By Order of the Right Hon'ble the Governor in Council,

R. TORIN,
Warehouse-keeper & Coml. Acct.

BOMBAY WAREHOUSE & COML. ACCT. OFFICE, 14th *June* 1816.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN,

THAT, the Hon'ble Company's Ship Ernaad being destined for China, the Superintendent of Marine will, on Monday next the 17th Instant, receive at his Office, sealed Proposals for Freight by that Ship. The Tenders to express the rate for Cotton per Candy of 784 lbs. The Bales to be compressed to the usual dimensions, and to be shipped as they may be required.

No proposal will be received after two o'clock, or attended to, unless the parties, or some person on their part be present.

HENRY MERITON,
Superintendent.

Superintendent's Office,
BOMBAY, 14TH JUNE 1816.

FOR SALE

At Capt. Austin's House,
OPPOSITE THE BOMBAY TAVERN,

A FEW Dozen of Claret Wine,—One half Pipe of BronteMadeira,--One do. do. Port Wine,--A few Carboys of different sizes,—Boxes of Olives and Capers,—Bottle Corks,—Quills,-Gin Cases—Handspikes,—Tar,— Spirits of Turpentine,—Bright Varnish,—Butter.

Bombay, 15th June 1816.

A CARD.

THE Rooms of the Library of the Literary Society will in future be open for Members, Subscribers &c. every Monday, Wednesday and Saturday *evening* between the hours of 7 and 10.

They will likewise be open on Sundays, during the time between Divine Service, from 1 to 4 o'Clock.

No Books to be taken away, except as heretofore.

W. A. MORGAN,
Secretary.

BOMBAY, 15th JUNE 1816.

ADVERTISEMENT.

THE Commanding Officer of His Majesty's 65th Regiment pursuant to the Articles of War, having directed the Major of the Regiment, to take charge of the Effects and Property of the late Captain JAMES KEITH of the said Regiment, notice is hereby given, to all Persons having any demands on his Estate, to send in their accounts without delay to Lieutenant Colonel FITZSIMON, to the end that after payment of Interment, Regimental Debts, and Quarters, the overplus, if any, may be disposed of according to the said Articles of War. And all Persons indebted to the Estate of the said Captain JAMES KEITH, are hereby called upon to pay the same into the hands of the said Lieut. Colonel FITZSIMON.

By Order of the Commanding Officer,

WILLIAM WARD,
Lieut. and Adjt. 65th Regt.

COLABA, BOMBAY,
27th May 1816.

Advertisement.

PROBATE of the Last Will and Testament of His Excellency the late Vice Admiral Sir SAMUEL HOOD, Bart. having been granted in England by the Prerogative Court of the Arch Bishop of Canterbury, to the Reverend EDWARD LINZEE, JOHN PAGE, Esquire, and Sir ALEXANDER HOOD, Bart. the surviving Executors in the said Will named; All Persons having claims upon the Estate of the said Testator, or being indebted, thereto or holding Property belonging thereto, are required forthwith to state their claims, or pay their debts, or deliver up such property to Messieurs ADRIAN DE FRIES AND COMPANY, the Attornies in India, constituted by the said Executors.

MADRAS,
20th *May* 2816.

FOR SALE

AT THE

Bombay Tavern Warehouse;

IMPORTED by the Ships of the Season, Beef and Pork, Large Ox Tongues, and Rounds of very superior quality; likewise Hams, and Cheeses, Coniac Brandy, and Hollands Gin, and Jamaica Rum Sold, whole sale and retail on reasonable terms. A few Kegs of Tamarind Fish.

Bombay 15th June 1816.

ADVERTISEMENT.

APPLICATION hath been made to the Hon'ble the Court of the Recorder of Bombay, that Letters of Administration, of the Estate and Effects, of NARRONJEE PILLAJEE VASDEW late of the same place, Hindoo Weaver deceased, may be granted to BHAW NARRONJEE VASDEW, also of the same place Hindoo Weaver, the only Son, and next of kin of the said deceased.

Bombay June 7th 1816,

ADVERTISEMENT.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN,

THAT the Letters of Administration with the Will annexed, of the late LIEUT. GENERAL KENNETH MACPHERSON, deceased, heretofore granted by the Hon'ble the Court of the Recorder of Bombay, to William Kennedy Esq. the Register of the said Court, have been revoked, and that Letters of Administration, with the said Will annexed, have been granted by the said Court to JAMES HENRY CRAWFORD of Bombay Esquire, as one of the Constituted Attornies of Lieut. General John Wiseman, the Surviving Excutor of the said deceased, and all persons concerned are therefore hereby apprized thereof.

Bombay, June 7th 1816.

ADVERTISEMENT.

EDULGEE CURSETJEE, on Monday the 17th June, will sell by Public Auction, at his Rooms in Medows street various Articles of House-hold Furniture Silver and Plated Ware, Glass, China and Queensware also a Handsome Pair of Six Light Chandalier, several Looking Glasses, a set of Blackwood Dining Tables for Fifty Gentleman, and also will be put up, several Saddle Horses at 12 o'clock precisely.

Bombay 14th June, 1816.

WANTED.

FOR the use of the H. C. Ship Castle Huntley, 5000 Rupees, for Bills at 90 days Sight, on THOMAS GARLAND MURRAY, Esq. Managing Owner, tenders will be received by Captain PATERSON.

ADVERTISEMENT.

FOR Sale by Auction, at 11 o'clock this day, at the Godowns of Limjee Buccajee's Sons and Co. in Bakehouse Lane, 25 Butts and 100 Hogsheads of rejected Beer, from Hodgson, imported per Upton Castle, and about 40 Casks from Starkie and Co. imported per Lord Cathcart from London.

The Beer may be tasted and further particulars will be made known at the time and place of sale.

Bombay 15th June 1816.

ADVERTISEMENT.

TO be Sold by Public Auction, at Ten o'Clock; on Wednesday the 19th Instant, at the Godown of Hormuzjee Dorabjee near the Church Gate, on account of the Shippers, 99 Buts and 103 Hogsheads of Beer from Starkie and Co. imported per Ship Ellersgill, Capt. Clarkson.—The Beer may be tasted any time previous to the Sale, on application at the Office of Messrs. Bruce, Fawcett, and Co.

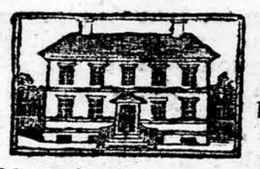
Bombay. 14th June, 1816.

TO BE LET

And may be entered into immediately,

A Large New Commodious upper roomed Country dwelling House, with convenient Out Houses, on the Mount Road, next to Sans Souci, enquire of NASSERVANJEE COWASJEE at his House opposite the Courier Office.—13th June 1816.

TO BE LET.



A BUNGALOW on the road to Breach Candy, named, BACHELOR'S BOX, below Randal Lodge, at a moderate Rent; please apply to BOMANJEE HORMAZJEE at the Office of CURSETJEE & JEHANGEER ARDASEER.

BOMBAY, 15th JUNE 1816.

GENERAL ORDERS,

BOMBAY CASTLE, 6TH JUNE 1816.

By the Right Honorable the Governor in Council.

THE Right Honorable the Governor in Council, has been pleased to constitute the Station of Parmeira, a permanent Command, and to apooint to it Captain S. Whitehill, of the 1st Battalion 7th Regiment of Native Infantry.

Senior assistant Surgeon B. W. Geraud, is promoted to the rank of Surgeon vice, Drysdale retired—date of rank, 22d November 1815.

Captain Geo. Layburn, of the 8th Regiment of Native Infantry, is admitted on the Invalid Establishment from this date.

Bombay Castle, 10th June 1816.

The Right Honorable the Governor in Council, is pleased to appoint, assistant Surgeon James Orton to the Medical charge of the Residency of Cambay; vice Geraud, promoted to full Surgeon; and assistant Surgeon Richard Sharp to the Residency of Bushire; vice Orton, removed to Cambay.

Surgeon Geraud will officiate at Cambay until relieved by Mr. Orton.

The Right Honorable the Governor in Council, is pleased to appoint Surgeon J. A. Maxwell to act as Medical Store Keeper at the Presidency, until further orders.

Bombay Castle, 12th June 1816.

The Right Honorable the Governor in Council is pleased to accept Captain Lieut. J. Elder's resignation of his appointment of Quarter Master of the Honorable Company's Regiment of European Infantry, and to make the following appointment in that Regiment.

Honorable Company's European Regiment.

Lieut. William Henderson, to be Quarter Master, vice Elder resigned,—date of appointment 5th June 1816.

Bombay Castle, 13th June 1816.

The Right Hon'ble the Governor in Council is pleased to appoint Captain Brown of His

Majesty's 69th Regiment, to be Aid de-Camp to Major General Brown, from the 15th of last month.

By Order of the Right Hon'ble the Gov. in Council,

J. FARISH,
Sec to Govt.

THE
COURIER.

BOMBAY.

SATURDAY, JUNE 15, 1816.

The weather at the Presidency during the past week, has been very unusual for this period of the Season: It was fully expected that the Monsoon, which generally commences in the beginning of June would have set in some days ago, but nothing but hot weather, with heavy gales of wind accompanied by clouds of dust has yet been experienced; and the want of rain is very sensibly felt. We are informed that a great number of the Wells on the Island are quite dry, and that water is procured with some difficulty by many of the Native Inhabitants: it is much to be wished that the very seasonable relief which the rains always afford, may soon be experienced.

The arrival of the Vestal Cruizer from the Persian Gulf on Sunday last, has communicated so very scanty a portion of European Intelligence, that we did not think it necessary to publish any Extra paper on the occasion. The heads of Intelligence which we have published below, comprise the sum total of the news which has reached us by this arrival: It is indeed *reported* that Marshall Massena was tried, convicted, and executed at Paris, in the beginning of February, and that several others of the more distinguished Military adherents of Buonaparte would shortly be subjected to the same fate, but although this report is exceedingly probable, we cannot trace it to any satisfactory sourse: it should be remembered, that the Act of Amnesty, which has been so successfully carried by the Ultra Royalists in France, does not include any persons against whom process had been awarded at the time that the Act was finally passed: and as all the principal persons, obnoxious to the present Government of France, are in this predicament, it is highly probable that notwithstanding the Act of Amnesty, a great number of prosecutions will be persevered in and many convictions carried into execution.

The Franckfort Journals extended to the 18th of February, and are unusually dull and unproductive.

It is said, that in consequence of Lord Buckingamshire's death, Mr. Canning will be invited to join the present Ministers, and that it is probable he will be placed at the Head of the Admiralty, and that Lord Melville will accept of the Office of President of the Board of Controul.

The distressing accounts of the Loss of the Transports off the Irish Coast we have published as they have reached us: no further particulars are at present known of this melancholy event, but it is said that the very tempestuous weather which has been experienced on the Coast of Great Britain, in the beginning of February, had filled the lists at Lloyds with various total losses and many accounts of serious damage to the British Shipping.

Letters from the Havanna, dated the 15th of December, mention, that an extraordinary Gazette had been published, on the 9th of that month at Mexico, stating that Morelos, Chief of the Insurgents, had been defeated and taken prisoner.

The corporation of London, were about to present a petition to the Regent, praying that the income Tax might be altogether abolished. The Austrian Princes were present at the debate which took place relative to that point in Guildhall.

It is reported that Sir G. Cockburne will not remain long in command at St. Helena—it is also further stated that Sir Home Popham will relieve him—The Minden had arrived in England having left that Island (where all was tranquil) on the 25th December.

By accounts from Brussels, dated the 11th of February, the Duke of Wellington was hourly looked for at Cambrai.

It was generally expected that a message would, very shortly, be sent to the lower House announcing the intended marriage of the Princess Charlotte of Wales, and calling on the Country to make a suitable provision for her—It was further thought that the Marquis of Buckingham's house in Pall Mall would be bought for her residence.

Contrary winds had detained Lord Amherst. The *Alceste* on the 5th of February does not appear to have sailed. We perceive Lady A. is to accompany his Lordship.

Three Transports full of troops, had been lost off the Irish Coast.—They were named we believe the *Seahorse*, the *Lord Melville* and the *Boadicea*. The Sea horse had on board five companies of the 59th foot under the orders of Major Douglas. We lament to say it is stated that that Officer, together with 16 others,—257 soldiers, 31 women, 41 children and 18 sailors perished.—Only 4 Officers, 19 soldiers, 2 sailors and the Captain of the Seahorse were saved.

On board the Lord Melville, there were six companies of the 62d; eleven privates by endeavouring to save themselves in the Transport's launch were drowned, but all the rest, by remaining on the wreck, 'till low water, were saved. Those on board the Boadicea were not so fortunate for out of 280 of the 82d, 220 perished.

Lord Buckinghamshire died on the 5th of February, as did Lord Carlisle on the 27th January. The intelligence of Admiral Burlton's death had reached England, so we may shortly expect another Commander in chief.

The Duke of Richmond is appointed Lord Lt. of Sussex.

Deputies from the confederation assembled at Cartharena had arrived at Jamaica with the view of tendering, in the name of all the inhabitants of the United Provinces of Venézuela, voluntary submission to the Crown of Great Britain. It is however thought, notwithstanding the many advantages which the voluntary submission of three millions of people would certainly insure to the United Kingdom, that the English government, faithful to its treaty with Spain, would reject the offer.

General Sherbrooke is appointed to the chief command in Canada and Lieutenant Colonel Maxwell is nominated as Governor and Commander in chief at Dominica.

The Marquis d' Osmond had arrived in England as Ambassador Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary from France.

Admiral Colpoys is to succeed the late Lord Hood as Governor of Greenwich Hospital.

Tranquility prevails at Paris, a large body of the National Guard had been organized, and their appearance and their state of discipline highly spoken of. They had been reviewed by Louis the Eighteenth and the air resounded, of course, on the occasion with enthusiastic cries of *vive le Roi, vive Monsieur*.

It was thought a motion would be brought forward in the House of Commons for remunerating, by a liberal grant of money, the great services to the country of the Duke of York. We sincerely wish it success.

The Catholics of Ireland were fully expecting Lord Castlereagh would bring forward on their behalf some measure of relief.

The bodily health of the King was extremely good during the whole of the month of January. He was more over in a state of tranquility.

The banking house of Roscoe, Clarke and Roscoe have failed, it is said, for nearly two millions.

Admiral Pickmore is appointed to the Newfoundland station. It is said he will remain there during the whole year and not return in the severe season as was, formerly, the custom.

Eight transports having on board the 53d and 66th Regiments, together with Colonels Dodgen and Mansell, sailed from Portsmouth on the 26th January for St. Helena. The Pigeon was waiting on the 31st for a fair wind.

Mr. Bagot left the same place in the Niger, on the 25th, for America.

The Marquis of Buckingham had arrived in London from Paris.

The Duke of Cumberland, it is said, was about to try the effect of another appeal to the generosity of Parliment.

The King of Spain has made another charge in his ministry, and has again called Don Pedro Cevallos to his Councils. The Duke of Infantado President of the Council of Castile seems to be the only person who remains stationary in office. The funds, it is said, were rising, the Bank having consented to continue the loan to the Country of three millions without interest, and to lend it 6 more at four per cent.

The Phaeton Frigate, Captain Stanfell, was was to convey Sir Hudson Lowe and the foreign Commissioners to St. Helena.

Sir Thomas Byam Martin has been appointed Deputy comptroller of the Navy, and Captain Shield Commissioner at Plymouth.

[*From the Bombay Guzette.*

On Tuesday, the Bishop of Calcutta held a Confirmation at St. Thomas's Church, at the conclusion of which, his Lordship read an impressive address to those who had been confirmed. On Thursday, the Bishop held his primary Visitation, on which occasion an excellent Sermon was preached by the Senior Chaplain: his Lordship then delivered a most interesting charge on several of the most important duties and pursuits of the Clergy, connected with their situation in this Country.

BOMBAY.

BIRTHS.—At Byculla, On Monday the 10th Instant the lady of Captain Lewis, of the 4th Regt of a son.

On Tuesday the 11th Instant, the Lady of Lieut. Colonel Leighton, of a Son.

On Thursday the 13th Instant, the lady of Lieut. Colonel Aitcheson, of a Son.

EUROPE.

DEATHS.—On the 4th Dec. at her house in Lamb's Conduit Street, Mrs. Sarah Marriott, widow of Samuel Marriott, Esq. in the 91st year of her age.

On the 8th Dec. at Camborne, Cornwall, William Harris, Esq. supposed to have been worth above 200,000l. He has left only one child, a daughter, unmarried.

On the 23d Dec. at Hammersmith, Colonel Robert Campbell.

On the 28th Dec. in Bedford Circus, Exeter, aged 81. Admiral Edmund Dod.

At Taunton, on Friday week, aged 60, Sir John Lethbridge, Bart. of Sandhill Park. He is succeeded in his title and estates by his only son, now Sir Thomas Buckler Lethbridge, Bart. of hair-standing memory.

On the 12th instant, at Steeple Aston, Oxford, Wm Lechmere, Esq. Vice Admiral of the White, in the 64th year of his age.

Lately, near Fontainbleau, aged 75, Madame la Marchals Duchess of Richelieu. The Marshal Duke of Richelieu has been married three times during the reigns of Louis XIV. and Louis XV. and Louis XVI.

Madras Intelligence.

30TH MAY 1816.

The Thais is expected to sail for England direct, on Tuesday or Wednesday next:

His Majesty's Ship Cameleon, bringing Government Treasure, anchored in the Roads from Bengal on Tuesday, having left the Pilot on the 10th.

The Ship Prince Regent, Captain Gifford, arrived in the Roads on Monday, from England last from the Isle of France; the date of her departure from Europe was the 23d of November; from the Mauritius the 9th ultimo.

His Majesty's Ship Iphigenia, Capt. King, arrived in the Roads on Sunday from Bengal, after a very tedious passage against the Monsoon; the long-expected Packets by this Ship contained about 2,000 Letters.

His Majesty's Ship Alceste, Captain Murray Maxwell, conveying Lord Amherst and Suite, is expected to take a final departure from this place for China: His Lordship it is said, was to leave London about the middle of February.

H. M. Ship Cornwallis, anchored in the Roads on Sunday, from the Northward.

The Mary, Captain Moffatt, sailed for Bengal on Tuesday last.

The H. C. Cruizer Antelope, Captain Hall, arrived in the Bengal River, from Batavia, on the 7th instant, with despatches. It is said a Commissary from Holland had arrived there to provide for Dutch Troops. The East Indian was at Batavia, from St. Helena the 19th of December.

According to the Convention relative to the occupation by an Allied Army of a Military line in France; the Army, consisting of 15,000 men, is to be maintained by the French Government, which is to furnish lodging, food, provisions and forage in their kinds: for its equipment, pay, clothing and other necessary articles, it is to pay 50 millions of francs annually in specie. France engages to provide for the preservation of the fortifications, of the Civil and Military Edifices, and for the equipment and supply of the places, which are to remain as deposits in the hands of the Allies.

The Military Line which the Allied Army is to occupy, extends along the frontiers which separate the departments of the Pas-de-Calais, of the north; the Ardennes, the Meuse, La Moselle, the Lower and Upper Rhine, from the interior of France.

Garrisons may be placed by the French Government, in Cities and Towns within the territories occupied by the Allies; not to exceed however, the number in the following enumeration. At Calais, 1000 men, at Gravelines 500, at Bergues 500, at St. Honor 1500, at Bethume 500, at Montreuil 500, at Hesdin 250, at Ardes 160, Aire 500, at Arras 1000, at Boulogne 300, at St. Venant 300, at Lisle 3000, at Dunkirk and its Forts 1000, at Douay and the Fort of Scarpe 1000, at Verdun 500, at Metz 3000, at Lauterbourg 200, at Litchemberg 150, at Petite Pierre 100, at Phelsbourgh 600, at Strasbourg 3000, at Schlestadt 1000, at New Brisack and Fort Mortier 1000, and at Befort 1000 men.

The Allied Troops, with the exception of the occupying army, are to quit the French territory at the expiration of 20 days after the signature of the Treasy; and the territories to be ceded by the French are to be given up in ten days after its signature.

MADRAS CIVIL APPOINTMENTS.

Mr. Robert Sherson, Third and Junior Member of the Board of Trade.

Mr. P. R. Cazalet, Acting Third Judge of the Provincial Court of Appeal and Circuit for the Northern Division.

Mr. H. Dickenson, Register to the Provincial Court of Appeal and Circuit for the Centre Division.

Mr. J. D. Newbolt, Register to the Zillah Court of Chittoor.

Mr. W. Bell, Head Assistant to the Collector in the Zillah of Chingleput.

JUNE 1, 1816.

The arrival of the Schooner Brothers, Captain Chick, on Saturday last from Mauritius the 16th of April, put us in possession of the Gazettes of that Island to the 13th of the Month—which are more than usually interesting.—The Speech of the Duke of Richelieu on presenting the late Treaties to the Chamber of Peers, given in our Extra Paper of Monday last,—and the Conventions entered into, explanatory of the different Articles, published at the same time and continued in our Supplement of are taken from the Mauritius Gazette.

It will be seen by General Orders that, Colonel Keating, has proceeded to England.—A succession of grand entertainments were given to the Colonel prior to his embarkation, as a mark of the general esteem entertained for his public and private character.

His Excellency the Governor had officially published the Additional Article of the Treaty of Paris, regarding the abolition of the Slave Trade, by the Government of France:

Intelligence had reached the Island of the arrival of the Dutch line of Battle Ship Amsterdam, of 74 Guns, at the Cape, having on board the Governor for the Island of Java and its dependencies.

An expedition consisting of L'Eclair, Captain Lepoigneur, Henry, Captain Le Croix, Cheriby, Captain Hullard, Alligator, Capt. Cartor, Jeune Amelina, Captain Gomand, sailed from the Mauritius for Madagascar on the 30th of March.

It appears from the English Prints, that the Faction in England conceived, that the late political disturbances at Nismes, offered a fair pretext for some resolutions against the Government of France, and a few public Meetings were mustered on the occasion; when the letter of His Grace the Duke of Wellington, which, it appears, they endeavoured to suppress, speedily convinced them that the affair was not tangible.

The Commercial Treaty with America, is for a period of four years, and we are happy to observe, that the declaration attached to it, prevents any American ship touching at St. Helena. What a loss to the Patriots of that Country, who would have composed volumes of Anecdotes, regarding the walking, eating and drinking of their favorite hero. The Treaty has been ratified, by His Royal Highness the Prince Regent on the part of Great Britain, and by the President of the United States on the part of America.

Calcutta Intelligence.

19TH MAY 1816.

The Kedgeree Report received this morning, announces the following arrivals.

Ship British Army, W. A. Mellon, from London 12th December, and Portsmouth 3d January.

Ship Lucy Maria, F. Barclay, from the Cape of Good Hope, 13th March.

Ship Helen, A. Crawford, from Alepee 30th April.

American brig New Leader, J. Rand, from Newburg Port 23d November.

Wigram Money, Esq. of the Civil Service has arrived on the Lucy Maria.

Digitized with financial assistance from the
Government of Maharashtra
on 08 April, 2017

The following is said to be an authentic List of the British regiments coming home from France, and those which are to remain in it.

To GO TO ENGLAND—12th, 14th, 16th, 23d, 25th, 28th, 28th, 30th, 33d 35th, 37th, 39th, 41st, 42d, 44th, 51st, 54th, 59th 69th, 73d, 78th, 79th, 81st, 82d, 92d regiments, and 1st batt. 1st Guards—36th, 62d, 64th, doubtful as to remainin or not.

To REMAIN—1st. 2d, and 3d Guards. 1st, 3d, 4th, 5th, 6th, 7th, 21st 27th. (1st batt.), 29th. 32d, 38th, 40th, 43d, 52d (1st batt.), 57th, 58th, 71st, 88th, 91st, and 95th, regiments of the Line. To be completed, it is supposed, to 1000 men each.

A Treaty of Alliance, between Great Britain, Austria, and Prussia was signed at Paris, on the 5th of November. Under this Treaty, the Ionian Isles are to form 'a free and independant state' under the Title of 'The United States of the Ionian Islands.' His Majesty the King of Great Britain is to take them under his protection, and to appoint a Lord High Commisssioner for the administration of affairs.

NAUTICAL CHRONICLE, AND NAVAL REPORT.

CALCUTTA.

The report of yesterday was blank.

The Mary Anne, Edwards, having passed Kedgeree several days ago, it it supppoſed that she is gone to sea.

The Indian Oak, Hope, Pascos, and Earl Kellie, are at the New Anchorage, taking in cargo, preparatory to sailing for their respective destinations.

The Elizabeth and Potton are between Diamond Harbour and Kedgeree.—They have already been despatched, and will start for England without delay.

The Catharine and Blucher have not yet passed Diamond Harbour.

The Orient, bound for England, will drop down to-day or to-morrow.

The Commerce, for the Mauritius, has not yet got beyond Fulish.

The Ships taken up by Government, to proceed to the Eastward, will drop down to-day and to-morrow.

MAY 23d.

We observe but few notices on Spain. The special commission appointed by Ferdinand to try the Liberales had been augmented to six members. The new adjuncts were Arias de Prada; late Chief Judge of the Criminal Court of Madrid, and Soler, formerly member of the Royal Audiencia of Grenada. The first of these persons was member of the Council of Castile, suppressed by the Cortes, and was consequently a declared enemy of the individuals in Judgment of whom he was to sit. Soler was employed in 1810 by the French to establish a criminal court at Malaga. They are therefore fit instruments of the instruments previously selected by the despot for carrying into effect his tyrannical measures.

The rumour of the approaching marriage of Ferdinand the 7th and his brother with two Princesses of the house of Portugal, some time ago circulated, was again afloat in December Lord Beresford was at the Brazils, and would it was said return to Lisbon with full powers over the Regency; whose contumacy in refusing to place the Portuguese army at his disposal during the late revolution in France, had greatly displeased the Prince Regent. There is no mention of the intended return of the Royal family to their European territories.

Gustavus Adolphus, the Ex King of Sweden, had set out on his long projected pilgrimage to the Holy Land. He arrived at Corfu on the 18th October, and was to sail for Jaffa within a few days. He was accompanied by only one Swedish officer who officiated as his Aide-de-Camp.

The report of the appointment of Major General Sir G. Murray on the staff of this Presidency is totally unfounded. That distinguished officer was on the 18th December, nominated quarter master general to the army serving under the Duke of Wellington, with the temporary rank of Lieutenant General on the Continent only.

A proposal for establishing a seminary within this city for the liberal education of Hindu children has already been noticed by some of our fellow journalists. The plan which embraces in the first place, instruction in the Bengalee and English Languages, has obtained the sanction of the learned pundits and wealthy inhabitants of Calcutta, and promises, when duly matured, to be very beneficial to the intellectual and moral habits of the native population. We understand that eighty thousand rupees have been already subscribed towards defraying the expences of constructing a proper building, and of other preliminary arrangements. It is however to be feared, that unless the sum collected be sufficient to clear the expenditure from the interest on the capital, or some other means be devised for obtaining a certain and permanent revenue, the establishment will, notwithstanding the auspicious circumstances in which it commences, run the risk of sinking under the obstacles which generally oppose themselves to infant institutions. A nother meeting was we are told, held on Tuesday, at the house of His Lordship the Chief Justice, who has kindly interested himself in promoting the benevolent design: when a Committee for preparing the details of the scheme, and taking measures for procuring a proper scite for the College, was chosen. Subscriptions to the establishment are in the meanwhile received by W. C. Blaquiere and J. W. Croft, Esqrs.

Since the preceding remarks went to press, the following gratifying account of the proceedings at the Meeting of Tuesday has been handed to us:

At a General Meeting of the principal Hindoo Inhabitants of the Town and Vicinity of Calcutta, held this day at the house of the Honorable the Chief Justice, for the purpose of taking into further consideration the Institution of a College for the national Education of Hindoo Children.

IT WAS RESOLVED;

1st. That an Institution for this purpose be established, and that it be called The Hindoo College of Calcutta.

2nd That the Governor General and the Members of the Supreme Council for the time being be requested to accept the Office of Patrons of this Institution.

3d. That the Honorable the Chief Justice be requested to accept the Office of President, and that J. H. Harington, Esq. be requested to accept the Office of Vice President of the said Institution.

4th. That a Committee be appointed (for this purpose several Persons were nominated.)

5th. That the Languages to be taught in the College, the age terms of admission, and all other details be left to the consideration of the Gentlemen who have been requested to form the Committee, and who are further requested to prepare a Plan for the same, to be laid before a General Meeting.

6th. That Joseph Barretto, Esq. be requested to accept the Office of Treasurer, and to collect the Subscriptions.

7th. That a Meeting of the Gentlemen who have been requested to form the Committee, be held at the House of the Honorable the Chief Justice on Monday the Twenty Seventh Day of May.

It is with extreme regret that we announce to the public, the death of Lieutenant General Palmer. This very distinguished and amiable character departed this life at Berhampore, on Monday the 20th. May, after an illness of twenty four hours.

LONDON, DECEMBER 5, 1815.

NOTE

Delivered in by Viscount Castlereagh to the Allied Ministers and placed upon their Protocal.—Paris September 11th 1815.

Representations having been laid before the Ministers of the Allied Powers from the Pope, the Grand Duke of Tuscany, the King of the Netherlands, and other Sovereigns, claiming, through the intervention of the high Allied Powers, the restoration of the statutes, pictures, and other works of art, which their respective states have been successively and systematically stripped by the late revolutionary government of France, contrary to every principal of Justice, and to the usages of modern warfare and the same having been referred for the consideration of his court, the undersigned has received the commands of the Prince Regent to submit, for the consideration of his Allies, the following remarks upon this interesting subject:

It is now the second time, that the powers of Europe have been compelled, in vindication of their own liberties, and for the settlement of the world, to invade France, and twice their armies have possessed themselves of the capital of the state, in which these, the spoil of the greater part of Europe, are accumulated.

The legitimate Sovereign of France has, as often, under the protection of these armies, been enabled to resume his throne, and to mediate for his people a peace with the Allies, to the marked indulgencies of which neither their conduct to their own monarch, nor towards other states, had given them just pretensions to aspire.

That the purest sentiments of regard for Louis XVIII. deference for His ancient and illustrious House, and respect for his misfortunes, have guided invariably the Allied, Councils, has been proved beyond a question by their having, last year, framed the Treaty of Paris expressly on the bases of preserving to France its complete integrity, and still more, after their late disappointment, by the endeavours they are again making, ultimately to combine the substantial integrity of France with such an adequate system of temporary precaution, as may satisfy what they owe to the security of their own subjects.

But it would be the height of weakness, as well as of injustice, and in its effects much more likely to mislead than to bring back the people of France to moral and peaceful habits, if the Allied Sovereigns, to whom the world is anxiously looking up for protection and repose, were to deny that principal of integrity in its just and liberal application to other nations, their Allies (more specially to the feeble and to the helpless) which they are about, for the second time, to concede to a nation, against whom they have occasion so long to contend in war.

Upon what principle can France, at the close of such a war, expect to sit down with the same extent of possessions which she held before the Revolution, and desire, at the same time, to retain the ornamented spoils of all other countries? Is it, that there can exist a doubt of the issue of the contest or of the power of the Allies to effectuate what justice and policy require? If not, upon what principle deprive France of her late territorial acquisitions, and preserve to her the spoliations appertaining to those territories, which all modern conquerors have invariably respected, is inseparable from the country to which they belonged?

The Allied Sovereigns have perhaps something to atone for to Europe, in consequence of the course pursued by them, when at Paris, during the last year. It is true, they never did so far make themselves parties in the criminality of this mass of plunder, as to sanction it by any stipulation in their Treaties; such a recognition has been on their part uniformly refused; but they certainly did use their influence to represe at that moment, any agitation of their claims, in the hope that France, not less subdued by their generosity than by their arms, might be disposed to preserve inviolate a peace, which had been studiously framed to serve as a bond of reconciliation, between the Nation and the King. They had also reason to expect, that his Majesty would be advised voluntarily to restore a considerable proportion at least of these spoils, to their lawful owners.

But the question is a very defferent one now, and to pursue the same course under circumstances so essentially altered, would be, in the judgement of the Prince Regent, equally unwise towards France, and unjust towards our Allies, who have a direct interest in this question.

His Royal Highness, in stating this opinion, feels it necessary to guard against the possibility of misrepresentation.

Whilst he deems it to be the duty of the Allied Sovereigns not only not to obstruct, but to facilitate, upon the present occasion, the return of these objects to the places from whence they were torn, it seems not less consistent with their delicacy, not to suffer the position of their armies in France, or the removal of these works from the Louvre, to become the means, either directly or indirectly, of bringing within their own dominions a single article which did not of right, at the period of their conquest, belong either to their respective family collections, or to the countries over which they now actually reign.

Whatever value the Prince Regent might attach to such exquisite specimens of the fine arts, if otherwise acquired, he has no wish to become possessed of them at the expence of France or rather of the countries to which they of right belong, more especially by following up a principle in war which he considers as a reproach to the nation by which it has been adopted, and so far from wishing to take advantage of the occasion to purchase from the rightful owners any articles they might, from pecuniary considerations, be disposed to part with, his Royal Highness would on the contrary be disposed rather to afford the means of replacing them by these very temples and galleries, of which they were the long the ornaments.

Were it possible that his Royal Highness's sentiments towards the person and cause of Louis XVIII. could be brought into doubt, or that the position of his most Christian Majesty would be injured in the eyes of his own people, the Prince Regent would not come to this conclusion without the most painful reluctance; but, on the contrary, his Royal Highness really believes that his Majesty will rise in the love and respect of his own subjects, in proportion as he separates himself from these remembrances of revolutionary warfare. These spoils, which impede a moral reconciliation between France and the countries she has invaded, are not necessary to record the exploits of her armies, which, notwithstanding the causes in which they were achieved must ever make the arms of the nation respected abroad. But whilst these subjects remain at Paris, constituting, as it were, the title deeds of the countries which have been given up, the sentiments of re-uniting these countries again to France, will never be altogether extinct; nor will the genius of the French people ever completely associate itself with the more limited existence assigned to the nation under the Bourbons.

Neither is this opinion given with any disposition on the part of the Prince Regent to humiliate the French nation. His Royal Highness's general policy, the demeanour of his troops in France, his having seized the first moment of Bonaparte's surrender to restore to France the freedom of her commerce, and, above all, the desire he has recently evinced to preserve ultimately to France her territorial integrity, with certain modifications essential to the security of neighbouring States, are the best proofs that consideration of justice to others, a desire to heal the wounds inflicted by the Revolution, and not any illiberal sentiment towards France, have alone dictated this decision.

The whole question resolves itself into this;—Are the Powers of Europe now forming in sincerity a permanent settlement with the King? And if so, upon what principles shall it be concluded? Shall it be upon the conservation or the abandonment of revolutionary spoliations?

Can the King feel his own dignity exalted, or his title improved, in being surrounded by monuments of art, which record not less the sufferings of his own illustrious House, than of the other nations of Europe? If the French people be desirous of treading back their steps can they rationally desire to preserve this source of animosity between them and all other nations; and if they are not, is it politic to flatter their vanity, and to keep alive the hopes which the contemplation of these trophies are calculated to excite? Can even the army reasonably desire it? The recollection of their campaigns can never perish They are recorded in the military annals of Europe. They are emblazoned on the public monuments of their own country: why is it necessary to associate their glory in the field with a system of plunder, by the adoption of which in contravention of the laws of modern war, the Chief that led them to battle, in fact, tarnished the lustre of their arms?

If we are really to return to peace and to ancient maxims, it cannot be wise to preserve just so much of the causes of the past; nor can the King desire, out of the wrecks of the Revolution, of which his family has been one of the chief victims, to perpetuate in his house this odious monopoly of the arts. The splendid collection which France possessed previous to the Revolution, augmented by the Borghese collection, which has since been purchased (one of the finest in the world), will afford to the King ample means of ornamenting, in its fair proportion, the capital of his empire: and his Majesty may divest himself of this tainted source of distinction, without prejudice to the due cultivation of the arts in France.

In applying a remedy to this offensive evil, it does not appear that any middle line can be adopted, which does not go to recognize a variety of spoliations, under the cover of treaties, if possible, more flagrant in their character than the act of undisguised rapine, by which these remains were in general brought together.

The principle of property regulated by the claims of the territories from whence these works were taken, is the surest and only guide to justice; and perhaps there is nothing which would more tend to settle the public mind of Europe at this day, than such an homage, on the part of the King of France, to a principle of virtue, conciliation, and peace.

(Signed) CASTLEREAGH.

On Friday last Canova, the celebrated Sculptor, dined with the Academicians in the Council-room of the Royal Academy, in consequence of an invitation sent to him by the President and Council at the general request of the Members. The Meeting was highly interesting, and presented a most pleasing example of the harmony and cordiality which should ever subsist in the community of the Fine Arts.

JANUARY 22.

Literary and Philosophical Information.—Mr. Neyler is engaged upon the Civil and Military History of Germany, from the landing of Gustavus to the conclusion of the treaty of Westphalia: Dr. Gordon, of Edinburgh, on a system of Human Anatomy; Mr. Faber, on the Origin of Pagan Idolatry, and Mr. Southey, upon a History of the late War in Spain and Portugal.—Dr. Herschell has inserted in the Philosophical Transactions of this year a series of Observations on the Satellites of the Georgian Planet.—A Monument is erecting to the memory of Burns, at Dumfries; for symmetry and chasteness of design it is said to be equal to any sepulchral monument of any age or contry. Mr. Sumner's treatise, which obtained a premium of 40 l. at Aberdeen, is in the press; the 1st volume relates to the historical evidence of the creation; the 2d to the principle of population, its effects upon society, and its consistency with the wisdom and goodness of the Creator.—A picture of the Scite of Ancient Jerusalem, and the surrounding contry, as it appears from the Mount of Olives, will shortly be exhibited; the length of the picture is 130 feet. Mons. Chamblant, a practical optician, of Paris, has obtained a brevet d'invention for the exclusive right of making lenses of a square form, which are said to possess very considerable advantages over spherical ones. Mr. Carpue has lately restored an entire lower jaw to an Officer who lost it in battle, by uniting the integuments of the neck with those of the under part of the face.

Trade with France.—The following is the substance of the project of the law respecting the new duties prepared under the direction of Count Vaublanc, Minister of the Interior, assisted by the Masters of the Board of Trade, &c.

Duties Reduced.—Bark of Quercitron, instead of 30 fr. to pay 10 fr. the 100 kilograms.—Shumac, 10 fr.—Ginger, instead of 30 to pay 20 fr.—Ipecacuanha, instead of 1200 fr. to pay 500 fr.—Rhubarb, instead of 600 fr. to pay 300 fr.—Cochou, instead of 600 fr. 300 fr.

Duties Augmented.—Coffee—French Colonies, 60 fr.—Foreign, instead of 75fr. to pay 100fr.—Sugars, Raw, of the Colonies, instead of 40fr. to pay 45f.—Foreign, instead of 60f. to pay 70f.—White, instead of 60f. to pay 80f.—Clayed of the Colonies, instead of 70f. to 60f.—Foreign, instead of 95f. to pay 100f.—White, instead of 95f. to pay 120f.—Refined, prohibited.—Cocoa, Colonies, instead of 9 f. to pay 100f.—Foreign, instead of 95f. to pay 120f.—Pepper and Pimento; Colonies, instead of 9 f. to pay 100f.—Foreign, instead of 95f. to pay 120f.—Tuffias; Colonies, instead of 2f. to pay 3f. killog.—Foreign instead of 2f. to pay 4f.—Cochineal, instead of free to pay 6f.—Dying Woods, except Brazil, 5f.—French Colonies, instead of free, to pay 25f.—Cotton; Foreign, instead of free, to pay 50f.—Levant, instead of free, 30f.

All these new duties are on the importation of the articles by French ships—in foreign ships, they are to pay 10 per on the duties of 50 francs and under; fifty cent. from 51 fr. to 150; and 3 per cent. 151 fr. to 300: nothing additional on that pay more than 300 fr. The 10 per additional on the former duties, which to have been taken off on the 1st of January is to be continued.

Duties on Exportation.—Fifty centimes 100 killograms, on coffee, cocoa, sugars of every kind, and molasses.—1 fr. on pepper, pimento, gum, cochineal, cotton, indigo, sulphur.—Piece goods of cotton only will obtain a bounty, on exportation, of 50 r. the killograms.

A strong cry of disapprobation is heard among the Pure Royalistes against the Duc de Raguse, for having presumed to force the sentinels when he conducted in his Majesty's presence the wretched Madame de Lavalette. It is asserted he spoke with a soldier's frankness, and reminded the Monarch of his past services, services which had cost him far more than his life to perform, and claimed for all recompense the pardon of his friend. His disgrace is prognosticated and clamorously called for—a military arrest, the most favourable chance he has to expect.

Marriage of General Sir Hudson Lowe.—On Saturday the 16th instant, were married by special license, in the apartments of the Governor of the Royal Hospital at Chelsea, by the Rev. Mr. Haggitt, Chaplain to that Establishment, Lieutenant General Sir Hudson Lowe, Governor of St. Helena, to Mrs. Johnson, widow of the late Colonel Johnson, and niece of the Lady of the Right Honorable Sir David Dundas.

The late Duke of Norfolk has bequeathed 4000l. per annum to his apothecary, at Arundel, in Sussex; his name is Effingham Howard.

The East India Company have given notice, that at the concurrent desire of the Principal Importers of Indigo, Drugs and Spices in Privilege and Private Trade, and of the Buyers at the Company's Sales, the following Regulations for the Sales have been adopted.

1. The Court will hold two General Sales of Indigo in each year, viz. One Sale as nearly as may be to the first Tuesday in the month of April, and another sale as nearly as may be to the fifteenth day of September; no other sale of Company's Privilege, or Private Trade Indigo will be held at the East India House.

2. No Indigo will be sold unless the proprietors shall have signified their request in writing, at a reasonable time antecedent to the above periods, that their Indigo may be brought to sale.

3. The Court will hold four general sales of saltpetre, drugs, and spices, including pepper in each year.

4. All saltpetre, drugs, and spices, which may be imported in Privilege and Private Trade, in any ship or ships clearing inwards, previously to the 31st day of January, in any year, will be sold upon, or as near as may be to, the 10th February following.

5. Of ships clearing inwards, before the 30th of April, the saltpetre, drugs, and spices, will, in like manner, be sold on the 10th of May.

We hear an arrangement has been made for the purchase of Montague House, near Portman-square, for the Princess Charlotte of Wales, which is intended for her residence when the contemplated nuptials shall take place.

The Lord Lieutenancy of the county of Sussex has been given to the Duke of Richmond.

FEMALE SWINDLER.

The fraternity of ring droppers, bargain sellers, and other harpies, who are at all times on the alert in this great Metropolis, to plunder the unwary, having experienced some disappointment by the vigilance of the Police, and the frequency of their exposure, have adopted a new mode of carrying on their nefarious practices, and by substituting females for themselves, have succeeded in throwing the unwary off their guard. An instance of this sort occurred on Friday morning last, under the following circumstances:—Miss Yates, a young Lady who had held the situation of English Governess, in the family of Mr. Haughton, in the neighbourhood of Litchfield, having arrived by the coach, at the Swan and Two Necks, in Lad-lane, intending to spend the Christmas holidays with her friends. While waiting in the Inn-yard to receive her luggage from the guard; she was accosted by a woman of decent appearance, who, approaching her with apparent caution, said, she had a word to say to her when she was at leisure. The opportunity soon offered, for Miss Yates having received her luggage, gave it to a porter who waited her arrival, and walked [illegible] with the [illegible]

[illegible] other things was a set of ornaments, including a topaz necklace, bracelets, earrings, and a broach, all which the mid were set in silver; the stones were of the finest colours and Miss Yates having received a considerable arrear of salary was the quitted the country, and being desirous of purchasing a little finery, though [illegible] opportunity, and expressed a wish [illegible] private court was soon [illegible] Morocco leather case, [illegible] produced. To the inexperienced eye they were all that had been described and well calculated to excite the desire [illegible] The price was then asked: fifteen guineas was demanded; but, after much debate, our female adventurer agreed to take 10l. The money was paid, the goods delivered, and each departed fully satisfied with their new acquaintance. Miss Yates, however, as may well be anticipated, too soon found her error. The jewels proved to be mere glass; the setting, platted copper; the clasps, brass; and the value of the whole not more than 10 shillings. Complaint was made to the police office, but it is needless to say the Captain's wife had changed her quarters. At the Mansionhouse, in the course of one day in the last week, twelve persons, who had been cheated by similar expedients, made complaint to the Lord Mayor, but his Lordship said, if people were so deficient in common prudence as to be thus cheated, he could give them no redress. He directed his officers to be extremly attentive to those who were known to be reputed duffers in future.

PRIVATE CORRESPONDENCE.

THE MARSHAL PRINCE OF THE MOSKWA TO THE AMBASSADORS OF THE FOUR GRAND ALLIED POWERS.

"Excellency,—It is at the last extremity, at the moment in which the critical circumstances to which I see myself reduced, leave me no longer but too feeble means of avoiding the condition and the terrible danger of an accusation of the crime of high treason, that I resolve to have recourse to a legitimate address to you, of which the object is as follows:—

"I am sent before the Chamber of Peers by virtue of an Ordinance issued by the King on the 11th instant and after a speech addressed to that Chamber by his Majesty's Prince Minister. This imposing denunciation, and the considerations upon which it is founded, are of a nature to give me just apprehensions. Among other motives for instituting my process, I have read with astonishment in that speech, "that it was *even in the name of Europe* that the Ministers came to conjure the Chamber, and to require it to try me." Such a declaration, suffer me to observe, is irreconcileable with that which has passed in these last periods of agitation in France. I do not conceive how the august Allies can be made to intervene in this criminal proceeding, since their magnanimity was generously occupied with the care of guaranteeing me against it, and since a formel, sacred, and inviolable convention exists upon this subject.

"Deign to recollect that by the Treaty of Paris of the 30th May, 1814, the high contracting parties had formed an alliance with his Majesty, Louis the Eighteenth. Being informed at Vienna on the 13th March last, that the cause of legitimacy in France was threatened by the return of Bonaparte, they resolved upon the solemn Pact of that day (13th March) with the Ministers at the Congress of his Most Christian Majesty. In this Pact the Allied Sovereigns declared "that they were ready to give to the King of France and to the French nation the necessary succours to restore public tranquillity, and to make common cause against those who should undertake to disturb it.

"In the confirmatory Pact of the 25th of the same month of March, the High Powers engaged solemnly to unite all their force to maintain in all their integrity the *condition of the Treaty of Paris* against the plans of Bonaparte; *they promise to act in common.* They regulate the respective contingents *they proposed to march against the common enemy.* In fine, his Most Christian Majesty was *invited to give his assent to the said measures*, in case he should stand in need of the *auxiliary troops* that were promised him, &c.

"It results clearly from these different stipulations that all the armies of Europe, without distinction, have been the auxiliaries of the King of France, that they have fought in his direct interest for the submission of all his subjects. Victory soon decided in favour of the English and Prussian arms united on the plains of Waterloo, and brought them under the walls of Paris.—There remained, to oppose their further progress, a corps of French army which might have sold their lives dearly. A negociation took place, and on the 3d of July a Convention between the two parties was signed. The 12th Article of which says;

'Shall be equally respected, persons and private property; the inhabitants and in general all the individuals who are in the capital shall continue to enjoy their rights and liberty, without being disturbed or sought after for any thing relating to the functions they occupy or shall have occupied, *their conduct and their political opinions.*

"The Convention has been since ratified by each of the Allied Sovereigns as being the work of the two Powers the first delegated *de facto*. It has thus acquired all the force which the sacred right of nations, the rights of nature, and of persons, could impart to it. It is become the unalterable safeguard of all Frenchmen whom the misfortunes of the troubles may have exposed even to the legitimate resentment of their Prince.

"His most Christian Majesty positively acceded to it himself upon entering into his capital: more than [illegible] has invoked the imposing authority of this [illegible] contract as an act indivisible in all its parts. [illegible]ence, Excellency, can it be doubted that I am well founded, as one of the persons for whom this [illegible] was made in claiming the benefit of the [illegible] articles, and the religious execution [illegible] guaranteed in it? [illegible] expressed in consequence, to require expressly [illegible] Ministry, and from the august Powers in the [illegible] you exercise it, that you can put an end [illegible] with regard to me, to all criminal proceedure [illegible] of the functions which I filled in [illegible] month [illegible] 1815, *of my conduct, and of my political opinions.*

"[illegible] state of isolation and abandonment [illegible] a resolution [illegible] your Excellencies to come [illegible] me to enjoy [illegible] your [illegible] I have acquired [illegible] on the word of so many [illegible] I cannot believe [illegible] from your loyalty, that you will grant me your powerful intervention.

"Paris, [illegible] NEY."

A FEW [illegible] PROCEEDINGS AGAINST [illegible] DISTRIBUTED ALONG [illegible]

"What [illegible] most advisable, [illegible] Country. [illegible] he said, [illegible] unless that [illegible] Amongst us [illegible] become law [illegible] certain fortune [illegible] *jesty*, humanity [illegible] mercy of injured [illegible] possession, [illegible] will philosophers [illegible] should follow [illegible] that floating [illegible] the opinions of a people, or a prince, who will paint you Justice of many colours, and change her to as many forms, as there are in these changes of passion."—Montaigne, lib. iii. ch. 12.

"A man, who for 25 years has never ceased to combat at the head of our armies—whose name is attached to all the deeds of arms which have rendered our country illustrious—whose valour and military genius is admired by all Europe—who from a private soldier, without intrigue, and without wounding envy, arrived by his own merit at the highest national dignities, the pupil, the comrade, the rival of the Kleber and the Moreaus, the father of four children, on whom the country may found the justest hopes, can be regarded as merely a common man accused? At what period did he not merit [illegible] life tried?

"Is it not at a moment [illegible] all the ill-intended passions distract public opinion?

"Is the case provided against by any law?

"And when he shall be treated in a military manner, what will be the result?

"Will the friends of the King be more numerous, or the discontented more resigned?

"Will an example of this nature change the manner of viewing the actual question?

"If it were possible that this illustrious warrior could be condemned to lose his life, as soon as his glorious brow should be crowned with the shades of death, would not there arise universal regret?

"The simple recollection of the immortal retreat of Gustadt, where less than 20,000 men arrested the [illegible] march of 80,000 Russians; of Portugal, where [illegible] regiments of Infantry defeated for eleven days the efforts of Wellington at the head of the whole Anglo-Portuguese army; of Moscow, where so many French owed their lives to this man alone on the field of battle; will it not speak louder than the errors with which he is now reproached, or the clamours of the spirit of party?

"Is it not proved by the unanimous testimony of persons the most worthy of credence, that the conduct of Marshal Ney until the 14th March, announced the purest intentions and sincere devotion to the cause of the King? His letters to Marshals Suchet and Oudinot, and to the Minister at War, do they leave the least doubt on this subject?

"Is not a single glance at the justificatory expose of Berryer, unassuming as it is, sufficient to convince the most prejudiced?

"Arriving at Lons le Saulnier, in the midst of troops whose faith was shaken, surrounded by insurrections and alarming reports, without guide, without counsel, without news from the Court, thinking himself placed on a sudden between his country, which is always the same, and Princes whose rights were so long disputed, what could he undertake against the Usurper, already further advanced nearer to Paris than himself? That Usurper whose march was but a sort of triumph from Grenoble even to Chalons, whose approach also excited the same delirium from Autun even to Dijon and in all the surrounding parts. That Usurper, in fact, whom the efforts of the most distinguished officers, the voice of Macdonald & the presence even of the King's Brother was unable to arrest one moment in his course?

"Attacked in the night by seductions, by falsehoods, by cunning, and by unforeseen arguments which he never had the art to combat, pressed by all the recollections of his ancient relations with Napoleon, subjugated by the ascendency of that audacious Man whom the Sovereigns of the Earth had deified by their homage, compelled suddenly to decide between the misfortunes of a civil war, which all wished to avoid, cause of Sovereigns whom no one succeeded in defending, a victim, in fine, of an irresistible fatality, the unfortunate Ney, could he fail to yield and sink beneath the weight of a situation without a parallel?

"Did he not throw himself into the torrent drawn along like all France, dazzled by a fatal meteor which suddenly rose on our horizon?

"Could he alone attempt a useless resistance which all had renounced around him?

"You who now are so loud in proclaiming your ardent zeal, your spotless fidelity—ye Royalists of the south, of Burgundy, of Franch-Comte, of Paris, what did you do in these critical circumstances?

"Is the explosion of your sentiments; was it solely directed towards the conduct of a single individual?

"Would it be generous to lay on a single individual the responsibility of an error which each of you could have undertaken to prevent?

"Who fired a single musket before or after the pretended defection of Marshal Ney?

"All the acts of adhesion so prodigally given to Bonaparte, are they to be accounted nothing in the political balance?

"The King himself, surrounded by his military household, and the most ardent of his servants, master of the capital, and the resources of Government, did he not choose the part of retreating to save his people from the fury of a civil war?

"Was the 14th of March the moment for commencing a civil war at Lous le Soulnier with 4 regiments, rather than at Melun with an army of Royal Volunteers and chosen troops?

"What was the reward received by Marshal Ney for a conduct, said to be so useful to the Usurper, and which is condemned in the most odious terms?

"Was not displeasure and exile his recompence, from which he was only recalled to the field of death in the plains of Belgium?

"What did he say to the Chamber of Peers in his letter to the Minister of General Police, to defend the cause of Bonaparte in the enterprise with which we endeavour to associate him?

"Is he not always the same person who only knows how to conduct, who only loves his country, who has always endeavoured to preserve her peace and integrity?

"How many Marshals of France have we seen delivered up to the sword of the law! Is there one who has had to excuse himself on so many variations in the form of Government, as in the recent return of the *legitimate* Princes? Is it not an accident with-out a parraliel in our history for a thousand years?

"The wrong committed by Marshal Ney, was it not an involuntary error? Was he not bewildered by a fatal concurrence of extraordinary combinations? What meditation preceded the moment when he ceased to be faithful to his duty to the King?

"Does not his ulterior conduct prove the innocence of his heart?

"All France submitting to the irresistible influence of the same causes, Did it not justify, by its approbation and its silence, audacity of the Usurper?

"If the addresses of the Civil and Military Authorities, if the Deputation of the Champ de Mai only represented the wishes of a minority, of what can we complain of a majority which only displayed itself after the battle of Waterloo?

"Would it be just to judge the morality of the actions of a man by events posterior to this action; events which entirely changed the position in which each found himself situated, at the moment of the storm?

"Would it be wise to exercise in time of peace a rigour we should have to regret in the time of war?

"Posterity, which always equitable, because it is without passions, will it not exclaim against a decree too severe? And if Marshal Ney fails will not the Muse of History engrave on his tomb this repairing epitaph, 'Here lies twenty-five years of glory, and one day of error.'"

COPY OF THE DUKE OF WELLINGTON'S ANSWER TO MARSHAL NEY.

"Paris Nov. 15, 1815.

"Monsieur le Marechal.—I have had the honour of receiving the note which you addressed to me on the 13th inst. relative to the operation of the Capitulation of Paris in your case.

"The Capitulation of Paris of the 3d July last, was made between the Commander-in Chief of the Allied and Prussian Armies on the one part, and the Prince D'Eckmuhl, Commander in-Chief of the French Army, on the other, and related *exclusively* to the *military occupation of Paris.*

"The object of the twelfth article was to prevent any measure of severity under the *military authority of those who made it towards any persons in Paris*, on account of any offices they had filled, or any conduct or political opinions of theirs; but it never was intended, and never could be intended, to prevent either the existing French Government, under whose authority the French Commander-in Chief must have acted, or any French Government which might succeed to it, from acting in this respect as it might seem fit.

"I have the honour to be, Monsieur le Marechal,
"Your most obedient humble Servant,
(Signed) "WELLINGTON."

NOTE RELATIVE TO THE CAPITULATION OF PARIS.

"It is not wished, nor is it possible, to recal the results and the consequences of the Capitulation of Paris, signed by the Duke of Wellington and Prince Blucher, in the name of the Allies, and producing immediately the re-establishment of the Throne for the King; but the subsequent observations are made on the faith and validity of Capitulations, with reference to Articles 12. 14. and 15 of that of Paris.

"Capitulations or Conentions concluded by Commanders in Chief, are not *momentary* and passing conventions, but are every where recognized as *permanent* engagements.

"Treaties thus formed by their representatives cannot be arbitrarily changed by *Governments*, particularly to the prejudice of *the security, of the property, the liberty and the life* of the party guaranteed by the original capitulation.

"Even no possession whatsoever acquired by the Capitulation, can be disposed of without fulfilling the conditions under which the acquision has been made.

"A Government, in yielding any possession whatever, *cannot disengage itself from the guarantee* of a capitulation; and the obligation *not being discontinued*, the oppressed do not the less reserve the right of claiming its protection against *subsequent* violations of their personal security.

"Civil or military persons, accused of political offences, covered by a capitulation, cannot be delivered up to be tried by *a new Government*, nor even by that which is re-established in its rights.

"France has consecrated this practice in all civilized nations, and particularly in England, the history of which presents a series of obligatory examples.

"The only deviation occurred at Naples, where the capitulation made by Captain Foote was not respected by Lord Nelson, and where the party surrendered on the faith of the English, Government, to the re-established Neapolitan Government, was persecuted and *executed by the latter Government*; but Lord Nelson pretended that Captain Foote was not authorised to make a Capitulation, and yet that odious transaction has cast a shade over the character of Lord Nelson, and it excited so much horror in England, that nothing but the eminent services of Lord Nelson could have saved him from being the object of an accusation and judicial proceedings in Parliament.

"Recently, General Savary, Lallemand, and several others were not delivered to the French Government by the English, because the Captain of the Bellerophon had pledged his honour, and that not even by a written convention, but by an understood engagement that all those who embarked under his protection should have their safety secured by the Government.—The King of France cannot pretend that the capitulation is not binding, on the grounds above stated. How can he seek to violate *this single and most solemn* of the articles, when with regard to others which are to the disadvantage of France, he has been compelled to lend himself to their rigorous fulfilment?—The capitulation was concluded *in the name of the Allied Powers*, and the King of France, on the day of the capitulation, was only *one member* of the coalition, according to the terms of the Declarations and Proclamations of the Coalesced Powers, and in particular that of *June 22d, signed by the Duke of Wellington.*

"The friends of justice bring forward these observations the more readily, as the whole *population of Paris*, the *lives and property* of so many individuals, are protected by no other ægis than the faith of that Capitulation.

"It is essential to observe that the City of Paris has never been restored to the King; that it is now in the military occupation of the Allies, and that no person can proceed beyond its environs without a passport countersigned by the Military Commandant of the Allies.

"Art. 12. Shall be equally respected," &c.—*(See Ney's Address to the Ambassaders of the Foreign Powers).*

"Art. 14. The present Convention shall be observed, and serve as a rule for mutual relations, until the conclusion of Peace.

"Art. 15. If difficulties arise in the execution of any one of the Articles of the present Convention, the interpretation thereof shall be made in favour of the French Army and the City of Paris.

ADDITIONAL NOTE.

The Duke of Wellington, in a private audience granted yesterday (Nov. 13) to Madame Ney, gave as the grounds for the disposition in which he was personally not to interfere at all in the process of the Marshall.

"That his Majesty the King of France had not ratified the Convention of the 3d July.

"That the stipulation written in the 12th Article, expressed only the renunciation of the High Powers, on their own account, of proceeding against any one in France for his conduct or political opinions;

"That they had nothing then to meddle with the acts of the King's Government."

Madame la Marechale Ney cannot believe that this first opinion, manifested upon the 12th Article of the Convention of the 3d July, can be definitively maintained in the Conference of the Plenipotentiaries.

In effect, in the attacks and invasion purely foreign of a conqueror, the enemy Who penetrates into a country busies himself in no wise with the troubles that may have broken out in it, and it does not fall within the order of capitulation, that those of a certain party shall not be proceeded against. It is then because in the present occurence the war was special, and for the pacification of the interior, that they thought of stipulating it in terms of amnesty.

The King, say they, has not ratified it; but the ratification has been sufficient, for the taking possession followed from it—The conditions of the besieged cannot be changed afterwards, unless things be re-established in *statu quo.*

His Highness has not sufficiently considered, what ought to be essentially considered, that this 12th Art.

(Continued in the Supplement.)

BOMBAY:—Printed for the PROPRIETORS, by SAMUEL RANS, No. 1, Church Gate Street.

WHERE ADVERTISEMENTS, AND [illegible] ARTICLES, OF INTELLIGENCE, WILL BE THANKFULLY RECEIVED.

Subscribers about to change their Stations, are requested to give Notice thereof to the PROPRIETORS, who will pay due attention to their Orders.

SUPPLEMENT TO THE BOMBAY COURIER.

SATURDAY, JUNE 15, 1816.

(*Continued from the last Page.*)

was the subject of a discussion between the English and Prussian Commissioners, and the Commissioners of the French Army, and that it was well understood that this stipulation took place on account of the Allied Armies, who had no positive interest to act against such or such party.

That the Article is consented to in the name & common interest of all the Allied Powers, an interest indivisible, and which the two Treaties of the 19th and 25th March designated as being principally that of his Majesty the King of France.

That it will not be meddling in the Acts of the King's Government to recal to his Majesty engagements made in his name, engagements which his Ministers forget; which individuals proceeded against claim, and of which it becomes the dignity of the high Powers that the effect should not be null.

Finally, in all cases, since his Highness allows that the high Powers are at least bound themselves by a renunciation, what ought they to think at being made to appear as conjuring and requiring the trial of Marshal Ney?

Is it not the first thing they ought in such a conjuncture to disengage speedily the balance of criminal justice of this enormous weight?

NOTE—Duplicates of these documents have been sent to the Prince Regent of England, and to the Prime Minister.—Their answer is expected.

BRIGHTON,—JANUARY 11.

The Queen, Princess Charlotte, and the Princesses, drove to Shoreham this day, attended by the Duke of Clarence and Ladies Macclesfield and Ilchester.

All the Royal Family are in excellent health, and the Prince Regent is the charm of all who are distinguished by his invitations.

Lord and Lady Castlereagh left us to-day.

The Earl of Morley and Lord Rolle are two of the Proprietors of the Subscription Coach which runs on the new road between Exeter and London, What has induced their Lordships to extend their cares to Posting, we cannot guess.

CORSETS.—*The Boston Centinel* states, that there is no doubt that the death of a young Lady, while dancing, which occurred last week at Boston, "was occasioned by the extreme tightness of her dress; as it is said by those who saw the deceased. that the flesh extended nearly two inches from the indenture of the lacings."

TAUNTON.—The Rev. Mr. Baring, whose secession from the established church was preceded by the relinquishment of a very valuable benefice, attended at Mr. Jacobs's large room, in East-street, on sunday last, and delivered an energetic sermon to a very crowded congregation. The text selected for the occasion was part of the last verse, 1st chap. St. Paul's 2d Epistle to the Corinthians, "are helpers of your joy." In the course of the sermon, the Rev. Gentleman endeavoured to impress on the minds of hearers, that it was not from any hostile feeling to the church or its members that his conduct had been influenced but from the apostolic idea of his duty to become a "helper of the joy" of the believers in Christ, in whom alone it can be true and genuine.—*Taunton Courier.*

BANK OF ENGLAND.

A Quarterly General Court was yesterday (Dec. 23d,) held at the Bank, Mr. Mellish in the Chair.

The Hon. Mr. Bouverie rose, who observed, that having been the seconder of a proposition made at the last Court, the record of which proceedings had been just read, it was rather a consequence that he should be anxious to refute by documents the propriety of the decision then made. He then adverted to the sources of Bank profits, as known from Parliamentary Papers, viz:—

Circulation of Bank Notes, ...	£ 27,000,000
Public Balances, ...	11,500,000
Amount of both, ...	38,500,000
Deduct the Loan to Government of three millions without interest.	3,000,000
There remains, ...	35.500,000
	Per Ann.
Profit therefrom, ...	1,775,000
Interest on Capital lent to Government,	350,000
House Allowances, ...	4,000
Received for Managing the Public Debt,	291,900
Ditto for Loans and Lotteries, ...	30,800
Commission for receiving Property Duty,	3,413
	£ 2,458,150

This profit of nearly two millions and a half was of course, exclusive of the emolument arising out of private deposits, the amount of which were unknown, and also of the gain arising from the loss and destruction of Bank-notes—and last though not least, the accumulated profits known in 1797, from the Report of the Secret Committee of the House of Commons, to have been 3,826,000l. on amount which, on the authority of a speech delivered in the House of Commons, by Samuel Thornton, Esq. the then Governor, was not diminished by the bonus voted in March 1811. Now, from February 1797, to April 1801, the division was at the rate of 1,200000l. a year, but when only four years and one month had elapsed, the profits must have been 1,325,000l. to have borne Mr. Thornton out, the issues and deposits being under 20,000,000l. Since that time (fourteen years and a half) their dividends have been at the rate at a fraction less than 10 per cent. per annum, though the issues and deposits had increased gradually to 35 millions and a half, as before stated. Their losses and expenses must, of course, have kept pace in some measure with the increase of their business. The Hon. Gentleman proceeded to state those expenses under the heads of salaries to clerks, building forgeries, bad bills, stationary, [illegible] amounting altogether to 800,000l. [illegible] expense, he contended that

"That this Court, having considered the amount of the Dividends that have been made amongst the Proprietors of Bank Stock during the last eight years, and having adverted to those Acts of Parliaments (viz. the 8th of William III. cap. 20, and the 7th of Anne, cap. 7) which impose an obligation on this Company, to divide "all the profits, benefit, and advantage, from time to time arising out of the management of the said Corporation; referring also to the avowed increase in the sources of its profits, is of opinion that it is expedient, and it does therefore resolve, that an account be laid before a General Court (which shall be summoned for the purpose of receiving the same on or before the 26th day of February next) of the amount of the surplus profits of this Company at the latest period to which it may have been ascertained."

Mr. Farrant shortly seconded the motion.

Mr. Cailey said, that the motion only told them what they already knew, that they had a large profit in hand, and argued in favour of the Bank Directors' proceedings, that their system had upheld the credit of their paper, whilst that of all other countries had fallen to nothing. He instanced the Austrian, the Danish, and other paper, and rediculed the possibility of the Bank ever paying in gold.

Mr. Payne stated, that he did not see the case in the same light as the mover, that the Directors had acted prudently in having accumulated a capital in addition to the original, which was not at their command; that they must have foreseen, and always looked to the period of their resuming cash payments, and acted accordingly; that as for the proposal made at the last Court of an increase of dividend, it was a motion of censure on the Directors; that a new era had been created in 1797; and that therefore the statutes of William and Anne quoted by the mover, were not applicable; he wished to increase the accumulated profits; always to have a reserve, in case of losses, and so they might continue their dividend without encroaching on their capital; that they could not take into account all the contigencies every half year. Mr. P. after a long a gument, was called to order by a cry of question, when he concluded with stating his reasons for dissenting from the motion; first, that he wished the profits to accumulate: and secondly, to enable the Directors, *by concealment*, to ward off the calls of Parliament, the calls for specie, and replace the capital out at command. He stated also, as a reason for not complying with the motion, that Mr. Grenfell had proposed certain Resolutions on the affairs of the Bank in the last Session of Parliament, and the discussioa thereon would be renewed, most probably early in the ensuing Session, submitting to the Court whether the disclosures of their profits, now called for, might not confirm Mr. Grenfell's statements, and facilitate the accomplishment of his object.

Mr. Darby thought that this discussion had wandered much from the question before the Court, and that the Mover had not rightly interpreted the statutes he had quoted.

Mr. Ricardo warmly supported the motion, and wished to recal the Court to the consideration of the real question before them, which appeared to him to be, whether the system to be acted upon should be that which was prescribed by the law of the land, and by the Bank Charter, or whether the Proprietors should be deprived of that participation in the profits to which they were, both by the one and other, so clearly entitled. It had been contended by the gentlemen who had preceded him, that on the present extended scale of the commerce of the Country, the profits of the Bank, instead of being divided amongst the Proprietors, ought to go to an increase of its capital. Now, though he might be of opinion that a Bank, deriving its profits from the capitals of others, required no such increase of capital for itself, yet it was nevertheless a matter of indifference to him in which of the two modes the accumulated profits should be applied; all he contended for was, that the Proprietors had a right to the production of such accounts as would exhibit the actual amount of such profits, and that it might be a subject of future regulation how they should be disposed of.

Mr. Wilson said a few words, calling on some Directors to speak.

Mr. Mellish, the Governor, then rose and said that he felt he should be betraying his duty were he to answer the topics urged by the last speaker, as well as the mover; that the Company had all along placed great confidence in their Directors; and that if any reason were laboured for wishing to withdraw it, he begged that their accusations might be spoken out.

Mr. Bouverie, in reply, disclaimed any intention to cast any censure on the Directors; he had great respect for them personally, and denied any intention on his part to impute blame to them.

The question was then put, and on a shew of hands was lost by about two to one.

WILL OF THE LATE DUKE OF NORFOLK.

It is understood that this Will of this departed sensualist is a most unjust one. His children, we are informed, are so scantily provided for, that those who are in the best situation are scarcely removed from want; and many are reduced nearly to actual poverty. One, and one only, has 200l. per annum for life; others have annuities of 100l. each; others have still less; and, knowing what we do of the late Duke's caprice and want of feeling, it will not at all surprise us to find that some are left actually destitute. The Duke, it seems, has divided all his unsettled estates and disposable property to the value, it is believed, of at least 400,000l. between Mr. Howard Molyneux—his son who is a minor, Mr. Howard of Corby, and Major General Sir K. Howard. Perhaps the disgrace which will attach to this unnatural disposition of his property, must not all rest upon the late Duke, but a portion of it must be borne by others—not however the present Duke or Lord Surrey, who stand perfectly free from imputation; but the Duke had those about him who constantly endeavoured to estrange him from his children, and who managed to stifle the feelings of nature, which sometimes arose in his breast, by the most artful insinuations. The Duke left at least seventeen children. These things [illegible] a complete exposure; and we hear with satisfaction that a Statement will soon appear, relative to the situation in which the Duke's offspring are left, detailing circumstances connected with the disposal of his property, which will excite the indignation of every feeling and honourable mind. We ourselves know, that some time back, a gentleman named [illegible], a son of the Duke, in consequence of his father's neglect, actually destroyed himself in a moment of despair.

THE COURIER, DECEMBER 20, 1815.

Exposés and *Memoires Justificatifs* multiply upon us. To those of Carnot, Soult, Lanjuinais, &c: We have to add General Vadamme's, who, in an *Expose* of twelve pages, marvels much at being included in the 2d article of the Ordinance of the 24th July. After his return from Siberia, in September 1814, he lived in retirement at Cassel, in the Department of the North, and, upon the King's first appeal to the French, he offered his services, which were not accepted.—"Buonaparte arrived at the Thuilleries on the 20th of March, and when the King had left Lisle and France, I quitted Cassel and appeared at the Emperor's Levee." He then received the command of the 2d Military Division, viewing the foreign troops armed against France as enemies. After the affair of Fleurus he was sent against Wavres, whilst the rest of the French army marched upon Waterloo. The fate of that battle placed him who had passed Wavres in a dreadful situation. But he effected his retreat with his army and materiel to Paris. By the Military Convention he was sent beyond the Loire, and when the King entered Paris, was one of the first to sign the Act of Submission and hoist the white cockade. In August he received orders to give up his command, and he retired to a country house at Lemoges. From Lemoges he was ordered to take his departure in twenty four hours. He went to Orleans—and received a similar order, directing him to repair to Vierzon, where he now resides—"So long as the King was on his throne, I confined myself within the circle of the duties of a good citizen. I evinced a blind and respectful obedience to the laws and authority of the Government. Summoned afterwards to the defence of the French territory against armed Powers, I still discharged the duties of a good citizen. I rallied myself the brave men whose dearest interest it was to cause their native soil to be respected."

Gen. Lamarque, who commanded in La Vendee against La Roche Jacquelin has sent a Memorial to the King, containing the most curious revelations relative to Davoust and Carnot, Ministers of War and of the Interior to Buonaparte, during his last usurpation. Davoust, he says, sent him instructions to burn and destroy every village in La Vendee; and Carnot supported this system of cruelty and devestation.

Dr. Legge, the Dean of Windsor, is, we believe, to be the new Bishop of Oxford.

War Office, December 23.

His Royal Highness the Prince Regent has been pleased, in the name and on the behalf of his Majesty to approve of the undermentioned Regiments being permitted to bear on their colours and appointments in addition to any other badges or devices which may have been heretofore granted to those Regiments, the word "WATERLOO," in commemoration to their distinguished services on the 18th June, 1815:—

1st Life Guards.
2d Life Guards.
Royal Horse Guards.
1st Dragoon Guards.
Royal Dragoons.
2d Royal North British Dragoons.
6th Regiment of Dragoons.
7th Regiment of Light Dragoons.
10th Regt. of Light Dragoons.
11th Regt. of Light Dragoons.
12th Regt. of Light Dragoons.
13th Regt. of Light Dragoons.
15th Regt. of Light Dragoons.
16th Regt. of Light Dragoons.
18th Regt. of Light Dragoons.
23d Regt. of Light Dragoons.
Royal Waggon Train.
Royal Artillery.
Royal Engineers.
1st German Light Dragoons.
2d German Light Dragoons.
1st German Hussars.
3d German Hussars.
Grenadier Guards, 2d Battalion.
Grenadier Guards, 3d Batt.
Coldstream Guards, 2d Batt.
3d Foot Guards, 3d Batt.
Royal Scots, 3d Batt.
4th Regt. of Foot, 1st Batt.
14th Regt. of Foot, 3d Batt.
23d Regt. of Foot.
27th Regt. of Foot, 1st Batt.
28th Regt. of Foot.
30th Regt. of Foot, 2d Batt.
32d Regt. of Foot.
33d Regt. of Foot.
40th Regt. of Foot, 1st Batt.
42d Regt. of Foot.
44th Regt. of Foot, 2d Batt.
51st Regt. of Foot.
52d Regt. of Foot.
69th Regt. of Foot, 2d Batt.
71st Regt. of Foot, 1st Batt.
73d Regt. of Foot, 2d Batt.
79th Regt. of Foot, 1st Batt.
92d Regt. of Foot.
95th Regt. of Foot, 1st Batt.
95th Regt. of Foot, 2d Batt. 6 companies.
95th Regt. of Foot, 3d Batt. 2 companies.
Royal Staff Corps.
1st German Light Battalion.
2d German Light Batt.
1st German Line Batt.
2d German Line Batt.
3d German Line Batt.
4th German Line Batt.
5th German Line Batt.
8th German Line Batt.
German Artillery.

JANUARY 22, 1816.

Lieut. General Sir George Prevost, Bart.—On Thursday last the remains of Lieut.-Gen. Sir George Prevost, Bart. were removed from his house in Baker-street, and deposited in the family vault at East Barnet, Herts, attended by his near relations, a few of his particular friends, and the Officers who composed his personal Staff in Canada.—The disorder which shortened the days of this distinguished Officer was the dropsy, occasioned by a debilitated constitution worn down by the fatigues and anxieties attendant upon the arduous duties of his late command. The first symptoms of the disease made their appearance during the journey which he was obliged to undertake over-land, at a most inclement season, from Quebec to St. John's, New Brunswick, in order to make for England; to the exertions of which it has since appeared he was wholly unequal; and these symptoms gradually increasing after his arrival in this country, he was induced to remove from his seat at Belmont, in Hampshire, to London, early in the last month, for the benefit of the best medical advice; but the rapid progress of his complaint baffled the skill of his physicians Dr. Baillie and Sir Gilbert Blane: he sunk under it at the age of 49 years.—Sir George Prevost was the eldest son of Major-General Augustine Prevost, who served under General Wolfe, and was severely wounded on the plains of Abraham, and who afterwards so eminently distinguished himself in the first American war, by his defence of Savannah. The surviving brothers of Sir George are both in his Majesty's service; the eldest a Post-Captain in the Royal Navy, and the other a Colonel in the Army.—Sir George married in the year 1780, Catherine, daughter of Major General Phipps, who survives him, together with a son, a minor, who succeeds to the title, and two daughters.—Sir George was first brought into the notice of his Sovereign as a Lieutenant-Colonel in a battalion of the 66th Regiment, serving in the West Indies, in which situation he distinguished himself at St. Vicents, where he was severely wounded, and for his conduct on that occasion, as well as in the subsequent operations in the West Indies, he was promoted to the rank of Brigadier, and had afterwards the Government of Dominica conferred upon him as a mark of his Majesty's approbation, for his gallant and successful defence of that Island against a very superior force of the enemy, as well as for his conspicuous conduct at St. Lucie, in 1803, he was created a Baronet.

JANUARY 13TH.

At the anniversary general meeting of the Highland Society, held last week in Edinburg, the Duke of Buccleugh was re-elected President, and the Marquis of Lothian, Earl of Wemyss, Earl Grey, and Lord Douglas, Vice-Presidents. At this meeting it was unanimously resolved, that the society, in conjunction with other public bodies, should erect in Edinburgh a pillar, triumphal arch, or some other architectural monument, in honour of the victory at Waterloo, and to the memory of the gallant soldiers who fell in obtaining it.

DECEMBER 22, 1815.

SKETCH OF PRINCE BLUCHER.—Blucher was born at Rostock, in the Duchy of Mecklenburgh Schewerin, in December, 1742, and at the early age of twelve displayed his decided partiality for the Military profession to which his father belonged, by running away from his parents, together with his brother, and enlisting in the Swedish Army. At fourteen he entered the Prussian service, from which he soon after retired in disgust at the conduct of the King, who had promoted, over his head, a junior Officer. Blucher then married, and took a farm belonging to his father-in-law, and by economy and good management was at length enabled to purchase some property of his own, in the quiet cultivation of which, he, for 15 years, was constantly occupied. On the death of the Great Frederick, Blucher was re-appointed to his former Regiment by his successor, and soon after rose to the command of it. In the campaigns of 1794, he was distinguished as Colonel of the Black Hussars, and his Regiment was remarkable for having done more injury to the enemy than any other, with a loss to itself comparatively trifling.

When hostilities commenced in 1806, Blucher was appointed to command the right wing of the Prussian Army, which situation he held at the battle of Jena; and, after the total discomfiture of that day, his corps was the only one which retired in good order; it did not exceed 10,000 men, and being harassed in his retreat by three French division under Soult, Murat, and Bernadotte, he was at last compelled to take shelter at Lu[illegible]

Digitized with financial assistance from the Government of Maharashtra on 08 April, 2017

beck, where, after a most gallant resistance, he finally received an honourable capitulation.

Blucher's letter to the King of Prussia detailing the circumstances of his retreat, and final surrender, is an extremely interesting document, It fully justifies all the steps taken by him on both occasions. Yet so jealous was he of any tarnish being attached to his character by the latter transaction, that the capitulation was at one time on the point of being broken off, because Bernadotte would not consent that the reasons which compelled him to surrender, viz. a want of powder and other necessaries, should be stated, as Blucher insisted, among the articles drawn up between them.

After the peace of Tilsit, our hero was selected for the Military Government of Pome-

all,—with all the associated recollections never to be eradicated of the most triumphant period which this country ever saw. The Military operation of the Allied Armies in France are too indelibly impressed upon our minds, to render it necessary to recapitulate the particular achievement by which Blucher assisted so considerably in bringing the contest to a successful and glorious conclusion. Bonaparte at times directed the whole of his troops against the Silesian army, and on more than one occasion, with a degree of success, which would have dispirited and exhausted the energies of a less determined and resolute opponent; but in spite of the complete annihilation of that army with which he originally entered France, we find Blucher still persevering in a systematic plan of daily attack,

[redacted]

be excused of, independent of those which always attend a retreating army, the conduct of his troops when passing through Germany on their march to Russia (which lasted 100 days, and is said, upon a moderate calculation, to have cost the country ten millions of dollars) as well as in their advance in the early part of this year, had been so licentious and inhuman, that they were not likely to meet with any quarter whenever they fell into the hands of the Germans.

The whole of Germany being now free from the French, Blucher crossed the Rhine to the sound of cannon on New Year's Day, for the invasion of France. His army consisted of several corps under York, Kleist, and Bulow, —the Russian divisions under Tcherbatoff, Langernon, Sacken, and Winzingerode,—& the Saxons under the Duke of Saxe Weimar, and the Baron Thielman. Our readers will pardon this enumeration, for the list is not made up with "*fortemque Gyan fortemque Cloantham.*" Their names are "familiar in our mouths like household terms:" and if we have not been personally acquainted with

his apprehensions. The Duke said it was no such thing, that Bonaparte could not be come, and that it was the Prussians saluting the King on his arrival. The Duke of Brunswick was not satisfied, but went and sat down somewhat melancholy at a window, when presently another roar came deep and hollow over his ear. He started up, and begged of Lord Wellington for God's sake, to let him go. He went, and fell in the same cause in which his father fell three and twenty years before. The Duke of Wellington danced on.

It is said, that on the day of the battle of Waterloo, Lord Uxbridge expressed his apprehensions that the English would not be able to stand the desperate attacks of Bonaparte; to which the Duke coolly replied, "It will take several hours to cut them to pieces, and I know they won't move"

* His share in the victorious conflict at Waterloo, is too recently and deply impressed on the public mind, to require repetition.

BOMBAY:—Printed for the PROPRIETORS by SAMUEL RANS
No. 1, *Church Gate Street.*